

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1838.

No. 4 Vol. 53

"Of their God, did you say, Pilate?—In

ther you have read Socrates and Plato: but thus I know, that there is in your discourses, a majestic simplicity that elevates you far above those great philosophers. The emperor is informed of it; and I, his humble representative in this country, am glad of having allowed you,

I had taken to wife a girl from among the

in the highly excited state of feeling on the northern frontier, occasioned by the disturbances in Canada, it was to be apprehended that causes of complaint might arise on the line of

information may be obtained from the authorities of Upper Canada of all the circumstances of the transaction; and that, by your advice to the

**The Comic Almanac
for 1838.**
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

GAZETTE. LEXINGTON, KY.

THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1838

Our Congressional news is to Tuesday 18th inst. The Senate were occupied with the consideration of the Sub-Treasury system, a bill for the establishment of which had been presented by Mr. Wright, Chairman of the Committee on Finance on the motion of Mr. Webster it was made the special order for Tuesday two weeks, and 1,500 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

A bill reported by Mr. Buchanan for the better maintenance of the National neutrality was passed.

The II. R. has been chiefly occupied with the discussion of the adverse claims of the Representatives from Mississippi.

Summary of News.—The news from the Canada frontier affords no hard fighting nor do we believe there will be any. The Lower Province appears to be quiet, and all the forces in the upper, is confined to Navy Island, where little can be done by either party. Gov. Marcy and Gen. Scott had arrived at Buffalo and would not doubt very soon stop all interference of our citizens in a cause hopeless to the patriots.

We have no official report of the Florida war, The Indians have been driven from some of their hiding places with heavy losses of horses and provisions, which must bring that war to a close. It appears, that most of the leading chiefs have surrendered or been taken prisoners, those now in arms are too few to hold out.

The swamps give an advantage which has cost our invading army severe losses in both officers and men.

This must always be expected in a war with such an enemy. Kentucky recollects the loss of her best citizens in the wars of Harmer, St. Clair, and the Tippecanoe victory. The best efforts of Gen. Washington, who then presided over the destinies of this republic could not save the brave Fountain, Hardin, Oldham and the countless multitude who fell in the old Indian war.

"THE COMMON SCHOOL ASSISTANT,"—Is the title of a paper sent us with a request to take some brief notice of it, which we proceed to do with the most cheerful alacrity; and the more especially as at the present time public attention in our own State seems to be awakening to the important subject of education. The paper before us, we candidly give it as our opinion, seems admirably well fitted to benefit both teacher and pupils. Along with the topics more immediately connected with school discipline, &c., it presents a large amount of important, fundamental information on government, domestic and political economy, and social morals &c., explained in a clear, strong and unostentatious manner. These are topics, a correct view of which cannot be too early or deeply impressed on the mind, but of which we fear a world war prevails. We unhesitatingly then recommend the "School Assistant" as a public instructor, and venture to say it will be found a valuable paper. It is published monthly in New York city at 50 cents per annum.

A deputation of Chiefs of the Fox and Sae Indians arrived in town yesterday, under the direction of agents on their way to Washington. We do not very distinctly understand the nature or object of their mission, but we believe it has some relation to the CURRENCY. Of one thing however we are certain, that a finer wabler looking set of fellows than these same red rovers it would be hard to find. They are brawny, athletic, bold, and undaunted, presenting a perfect specimen of the savage in his native state. They can boast of abundance of brass and copper trinkets with all the other paraphernalia and decorations of which these children of the forest are so vain. They have not enveloped their fair proportions in the habiliments of civilized life.

No less vestment encloses their breasts, Nor in sheet, nor to blanket they wrap them, But they lie like true warriors taking their rest, With their nakedness only east round them.

In the Gazette of the 4th we published the letter of Gen. Jackson, denouncing, explicitly, a statement which had been made in the Nashville Banner, as coming from him, that Mr. Van Buren must go down, &c. After this denial of the General, the Banner undertook to substantiate the truth of the charge, and Mr. Hughes acknowledged himself as the communicator to the Banner, and promised to prove the fact by a gentleman, who he represented as respectable, high minded and honorable.

Most of the Whig press mentioned the denial of General Jackson, and inserted the evidence adduced by Mr. Hughes in support of the charge; but we cannot find room for all their remarks, we will quote the observations of the Louisville Journal, the editor of which was proposed by the Whig members of Congress, to buy and transfer to the City of Washington, to occupy the station now filled by the dignified editors of the National Intelligencer.

Here are the remarks of the Journal: "It is an indisputable fact, that Gen. Jackson has been convicted of downright falsehood more frequently than any other public man in the nation—even T. H. Benton not excepted. He is a common liar. It would be the duty of any honest Judge to exclude his testimony from a Court of Justice on the ground of his not being upon a par with mankind in general for truth and veracity."

That Wise and others, with souls of the same caliber, should continue to endeavor to hunt down and harass the venerable ex-President

for possessing virtues to which they could never aspire, after he has retired from public life, with the intention of passing his remaining few days as a private citizen, is not to be wondered at by those who know the malevolence of their hearts; but for honorable, chivalrous men to leave no method untried, without any regard to truth, to render unhappy the last days of a patriotic chief, who has shed more lustre upon his country than any other since the days of our glorious revolution, is a meanness for which, if they had consciences, they would be brought to a heavy reckoning.

We have said that most of the Whig papers inserted the pretended proofs of Mr. Hughes, to substantiate the charge made by him. Will they show that they have fairness enough to publish the following letter to that gentleman, upon which he relied fully to prove it?

TEXAS. Jan. 3, 1838.

A. M. HUGHES.—Sir:—I received by last evening's mail, your communication, dated Nashville, 23d ult., in which I am called upon for confirmation of a certain statement recently published in the Republican Banner, upon the authority of a "respectable and intelligent correspondent." That correspondent, it seems was yourself; and the statement made by you under that character, has been pronounced untrue, in a late communication of the Ex-President, you have now called upon me to admit, that it was upon my authority that statement was made;—and with a view, as it would seem, to draw from me the desired confirmation, you are careful to specify the place where, and the person in whose hearing the alleged statement was made. You observe, that it was made by me to yourself and W. Johnson, in the Senate Chamber, at Nashville, during my late visit to that place; and to aid my recollection, I supply you, kindly furnish me with the following details of the remarks alleged to have been made by me on that occasion:—You recollect, I have no doubt, of your telling Esquire Johnson and myself, that General Jackson had said, while in Nashville last, that the administration of Van Buren, or that Mr. Van Buren himself, would fall or go down, but that he would die gloriously or fall in a glorious cause, and that he, General Jackson, knew, so soon as Mr. Van Buren admitted that he might by possibility be wrong, as he had, by convincing Congress last fall, that he must or would go down.

Now Sir, in reply, I have only to say, and that too in the most unqualified terms of denial, that I never made the statement attributed to me in the above quotation from your letter, to yourself, Mr. Johnson or any other person, "in the above quotation from your letter, to yourself, Mr. Johnson or any other person, "in the Senate Chamber," or elsewhere. I again repeat it, that I had myself heard General Jackson make the observation above quoted, and that he made them to others. Here, Sir, I should have been pleased to close this communication; but the very extraordinary course you have taken in this affair, so improper in itself and unjust to me, demands that I should make a further response. There was a floating rumor about the time of General Jackson's visit to Nashville, importing that some such remarks as those you have referred to, and I think it not unlikely, I may have spoken of to some of my acquaintances at Nashville; but I do not remember to have so done, either to yourself or Mr. Johnson. I knew nothing myself of the origin of this rumor, and not believing its authenticity, felt no disposition to inquire into its truth or falsehood. It was, in my judgment, wholly inconsistent with the character of the Ex-President for constancy and devotion to the principles of his political life, and to his friends who were pledged to carry out those principles in the practical administration of the Government, and with the confidence, too, which has ever been expressed by that distinguished man in the patriotism and intelligence of the people. Entertaining these views, therefore, and of the political cast attributed to me in your publication in the Banner and otherwise, it would seem impossible that I would be hasty in crediting any loose, unauthenticated statement of the kind alluded to, or that I would attempt to give it credit, by assuming it to be true. If then at any time, during my visit to Nashville, I should have alluded to the statement of General Jackson, which perhaps is not improbable when I consider the free and confidential character of our intercourse while there, and the great interest attached to whatever is said or done by that eminent man, yet I most confidently assert, that such allusion, if made by me at all, could not have been made in other terms than such as would characterize the statement as idle, unsupported rumor. This I felt and thought whenever I heard or spoke of it. I did not, as the friend of Mr. Van Buren, believe his administration would be unsuccessful, or that it would be condemned by the great body of the American people, notwithstanding the late defection of the State of New York. I knew also, the high abiding confidence entertained by General Jackson for the distinguished head of the present Administration. Is it not then, improbable, nay, impossible, that I could have attempted to give credit to a rumor which implied that "the noblest Roman of them all" was the first to lose confidence in the power of the present Administration to sustain itself? That he, by whom you should be the first to admit it all a "baseless fabric," and to proclaim to the American people, at the present important juncture, the weakness and inefficiency of a Chief Magistrate, upon whom he is known to rest all his hopes of perpetuating the principles of his late administration. But, Sir, the manner in which you have brought the matter before the public next demands attention. You say, that not considering the alleged conversation confidential, you spoke of it "to many persons," and to the Editor of the Banner, by whom it was made the subject of an editorial article. Now, Sir, I submit it to you, to say, if such a statement had really been made by me to you, on the occasion alluded to, and under the circumstances represented by you, in a moment of frank and unreserved intercourse, whether it was not a gross and wanton violation of the rules of propriety that govern gentlemen in social life, for you to give it publicity in the way you have done, by not only speaking of it "to many persons," but also handing it over for publication to the public journals? Amiable and social intercourse would cease to exist if the observation of each one of a company are to be seized upon by the others, and made the subject of a communication to public press. Nor would there be any expression of confidence. It is always implied among men of liberal and honorable feeling, that any other rule than this would destroy a confidence in social life, for who would hold confidence with his fellow-man, if at the time he should be taking notes for publication? Such violation as this, of all social rights, must sink him who is guilty of it, in the estimation of all honorable men, into a mere penny-post for the public press. According to your own showing, you have been guilty of this violation at the present occasion, by publishing a private conversation which you say you held with me; and even admitting any conversation at all to have taken place, you have certainly been so unfortunate to yourself, and just to me, as to give it a version in which all circumstances stamp as grossly incorrect. Being unexpected, in consequence of the response of General Jackson denouncing it as false, and calling for the author, your course seems to have been to draw from me the desired confir-

mation by a pretended profession of confidence in my integrity and truth; and yet before I am called upon to give the confirmation you so confidently anticipate, you gratuitously enlaid a witness to prove what you profess to believe would not be contradicted by me. If you were indeed sincere in the high opinion you have expressed of my character for truth, why I would ask, Sir, did you collect testimony in advance, to substantiate a statement, which if, indeed, made by me, as you assert, you had no reason to suppose I, as a man of truth, would contradict? Before an opportunity is given me, either to affirm or deny the statement, you proceed before hand to prop it, by the certificate of a gentleman, who you are careful to inform the public, is a Senator of the State Legislature, and who, volunteering his evidence under such suspicious circumstances, would seem to require, in your opinion, some such adventitious support to entitle him to credit. All this anxiety, Sir, to establish the truth of a statement before it had received any contradiction from me, and of which you pretended to expect a speedy confirmation, must carry with it the most conclusive evidence that you fully anticipated the character of the response I would make. I would fain believe that you were mistaken in the statement you have made, and that it might have arisen from some remarks in relation to the minor spoken of—but why parade, I would ask, a certificate before the public to prove a fact, which you told that public I would promptly admit, unless you felt conscious that it was untrue, and that as such, it would be contradicted by me, as soon as it came to my knowledge? Why, I repeat, this haste to bring forward proof before issue had been joined upon the facts? Was it to forestall public opinion, in order to give you an advantage with the public in the event of my denial? Why did you not, as you promise in your letter to me, withhold your name as "other respectable and intelligent correspondent" of the Banner, until the arrival of my answer? Was it because you believed the publication to be of the answer at the same time, would deprive you of the advantage of having the matter prejudged? Or, which is more likely, did you, in bringing your own name before the public, intend to influence thereby the answer which you wished me to give? Can it be possible that you could think I would hesitate a moment to meet you and you more useful to you than to his constituents, in violation of truth and my character? If you supposed, by fortifying yourself with your written certificate of that honorable member, you could intimidate me into an admission of what I never said, I can only say you have mistaken your man. I am well aware of the inequality of a contest in which two are arrayed against one. But who is this honorable member? Is he not your ancient and intimate, very intimate friend, who would be extremely pliant to do you a favor—whose opinions, actions and statements are so much like your own that they cannot be distinguished, the one from the other? May it not well be said of yourself and that honorable member, that you are one and inseparable? And but one man is perfectly willing to submit those questions for trial even to a jury of that member's constituents, not doubting they would speedily affirm, each and every question. If then, yourself, and that Senator of yours, are but one person, in a moral, mental and political point of view, the contest is not unequal, and I have not the least apprehension of the result.

I am, &c.

A. W. O. TOTTEN,

The Editor of the Nashville Union closes his remarks on this subject in the following feeling manner: "We appeal, not to the people of Tennessee merely, but of the whole Union, whether they will sanction these atrocious assaults upon an old and faithful public servant. One who has given up his whole life to the service of his country—whose youthful blood stained the battle fields of the revolution—whose prime was employed in subduing the hostile savages and repelling the invaders of New Orleans, and whose latter days have been given to the administration of the civil affairs of his country. Shall he not be able, within the whole extent of that country which he has so greatly served and benefitted, to find one spot where he may lay down his head in peace in his old days? Is there to be no cessation to the attacks of his enemies—no relenting to their animosity? Is every sentiment of justice and feeling to be scouted, that an old man may be persecuted to death by his own friends?"

We ask the citizens of Tennessee of the man who has conferred most honor on their State in peace and war, if it were not well, if not a national glory within their borders, which his conquests have contributed so materially to enlarge. We ask the old soldiers who have served under him, through the Creek wars and at New Orleans, whether they can sanction this unholty persecution of their ancient commander, or support the party whose instigation these attacks proceed from? We ask the people, we suppose that a righteous course requires such means for its support, and whether they are willing to sustain one which does require them.

Of Mr. Hughes it is not necessary to say any thing more. The facts of this case place him in a position so humiliating, that words can add nothing to its degradation. He stands condemned out of the month of his own witnesses, and by the testimony of Mr. Barker. It is sustained by nobody, and without the slightest probability of being able to extricate himself from the depth to which he has sunk by his attempt to tarnish the fair fame of the old Hero. We hope that the lesson may prove salutary, and may teach him hereafter the importance of adhering to truth.

COMMUNICATED.

THE NEW CONVENTION.—If it were possible to find an instrument with fewer checks on public servants than the present constitution, we might pause before the attempt was made to alter it. We are naturally slow in driving away flies for fear of another swarm more intolerable than the first, but as the thing is not possible, we shall never have a more perfect rope of sand to blind our servants than we now have judging from the waste of money in the last 10 years and as we cannot be worsted in a constitution, let the people try once more to have their officers managed as the people of other and younger states manage their affairs.

C. B.

TEXAS.

By the arrival yesterday of the steam ship Constitution, we have received our files of the Houston Telegraph, up to the 30th ult. An extra number of that journal, published on Christmas day, gives a rumored account of a battle said to have been fought at San Antonio de Bexar, (Behar) between a considerable body of invading Mexicans, and a part of the Texan army under Colonels Karnes and Wells—on the 20th ult. from 9 a. m. till 4 p. m., with doubtful results. But rumor generally exaggerates. The same paper of the 30th ult., gives an abstract of the account transmitted to the Secretary at War by Colonel Karnes. He states that about 50 Mexicans had made

an attack on the guard protecting the horses, about 8 miles below that city—killing one and taking the other prisoner; and that they had been pursued unavailingly for 10 miles, until the trail had given out. This, is, however, considered an act of retaliation against Texas. The Telegraph adds—possibly this engagement has marked *Tikal* on the walls of Mexico.

The Texas government has purchased a brig carrying 11 guns and 200 men. It has anchored in Galveston bay, and will soon be ready for action.

The organization of the militia is gradually progressing. Thomas J. Rusk has been appointed major-general; E. Earle, son, M. Baker, J. H. Dyer and K. H. Douglass, generals of brigade; and H. B. McLeod, adjutant general. A general order was issued on Christmas day by General Rusk ordering the officers of the militia to have their troops in readiness to march against the enemy at a moment's warning; for it is apprehended that the Mexican army will now shortly invade Texas in full force. The Texans appear confident of their own strength and success. Volunteers and subscriptions have already been raised to assist the movements of the government and army; and it is enthusiastically anticipated that Texas will now invade Mexico before terminating the present campaign. This is of course a mere chimera, at present at least.—N. O. Bee, Jan. 11.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

We have been politely furnished by a Spanish gentleman of this city with the following extracts of the Mexican orders of the day, from a letter received by him from

"HEAD QUARTERS,

"MATAMOROS, NOV. 13, 1838.

"The Advanced Guard will take up the line of March in detached corps, between the 20th and 30th instant. Every commander will be personally answerable for the strict discipline of the troops under his command. Persons and property of the defenceless and peaceable inhabitants to be respected, and particularly the property belonging to friendly powers. The country occupied to be personally within the charge of the Chief of the general Staff of the army, *ad interim*, till the general officers charged with the Government of Texas shall join the army."

The Mexican papers inform us that should Texas be reconquered, the Mexican Congress and President mean to have that Governed by a Regency, formed of a civil, military, judicial functionary. They even mention the names of the persons most likely to fill the situations. Among the candidates Senor Alvaro, Cos, C. J. Bustamante; among the foreign officers in the service of Mexico, are Filisola, Smith, Elvich, Martins.—*Philad. Public Ledger.*

The Raft in Red River.—Among the documents accompanying the President's Message to Congress, we find some very interesting statements, relative to the gigantic undertaking of Capt. Shreve, to remove the great raft upon Red River. This obstruction originally occupied a space of upwards of two hundred miles; and there is sufficient evidence, that it has existed for ages before the discovery of the country, while its banks exhibit indubitable proof that it once extended to within fifty miles of the confluence of that river with the Mississippi. The annual increase has been estimated at two miles; and once formed, the serpentine course of the stream forbids all possibility of removal, except by artificial measures, or the slow process of decay. In some places the raft is condensed to an astonishing depth, and forms what is called the "sunken raft;" a single strong log removed will sometimes liberate hundreds.—The raft region may now be considered under three divisions: that from which the raft is entirely removed, extending 116 miles from the commencement; that in which the raft is cut up and floated off—for which nothing is wanted but a strong current which must ultimately take place—33 miles in extent; and that, lastly, which has not yet been commenced.—The water expelled from the channel by the raft into the lakes, parallel to the banks as the obstruction is removed, returns and occupies the bed of the stream, at the commencement of the raft there is little or no current. This has added much to the labor in removing the obstruction; and many of the logs removed, have floated back subsequently by a rise in the Mississippi.—The removal now of a few yards of solid raft, causes a fall of eighteen inches above it, and a rise of six feet below. There remains only about four miles of raft to be removed; and when the channel is once clear, the current will be powerful and deep, and the banks on either side will be lofty and firm. Capt. Shreve declares, that all can be accomplished in three months after a suitable appropriation from Congress is made.

The magnitude of this undertaking, and the results which must ensue from its accomplishment can not be too highly appreciated. The river is navigable for more than 200 miles above the raft, and through a region untraveled in fertility. Though now thinly settled it is rapidly populating—hundreds await the removal of the raft as a signal for entering the country—and all its vast resources and natural wealth must soon be developed. The result of this undertaking, once involved in doubt, as well as the permanent advantages which would ensue, are no longer problematical. The indefatigable industry—the untiring enterprise—the indomitable perseverance, and the enlarged and scientific designs of Carr,

HENRY M. SHREVE, the projector and accomplisher of this noble national work, can never be estimated beyond their merits. His history is identified with that of the empire West; and his fame will endure so long as the magnificent streams with which his name is associated, shall continue to roll on their volumed waters to the deep.—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

MARRIED.—On Wednesday evening, by Dr. C. W. Cloud Mr. NEWTON BERRY to Miss CATHERINE STONE, of this county.

On Thursday, 18th January, by the Rev. Mr. Davidson, THOMSON M. PARSONS, of Lake Providence, La., to Miss MARY P. daughter of Edward Blackburn, Esq., of Woodford county, Ky.

DIED.—In this City on Saturday evening last, Miss PAULINA BEACH, daughter of James Beach, in the 17th year of her age.

OLD ESTABLISHED
Clothing Store.
MAIN ST., LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.
FOUR DOORS FROM FRAZER'S CORNER.

FRANCIS WEAVER
HAS always on hand every article wanted by Gentlemen for dress. Part of the stock consists of the following articles, viz: SUPERFINE CLOTH DRESS & FRACK COATS; a large lot of TRAVELLING CLOAKS; GOATS' HAIR CAMEL BOSTON WRAPPERS AND CLOAKS; BOX COATS; JEANS FROCKS, COATES & DRESS COATS; FASHIONABLE VESTS, &c.; Walker's Celebrated STOCKS, SHIRTS, SHIRT COLLARS; SUSPENDERS; UMBRELLAS, &c.; Lexington Made BOOTS; Several Thousand Yards of KENTUCKY JEANS, either by the Piece or Pattern.
Jan. 25, 1838.—4-3m.

Last Notice.

A. L. Persons indebted to CRUTCHFIELD & TAYLOR, at Dr. B. F. CRUTCHFIELD, previous to the 8th of December last, are earnestly requested to call and liquidate the same on or before the 10th February, as longer indulgence cannot be given. Those failing to comply, will find their accounts and notes in the hands of officers for collection.
JOHN B. TILFORD.
Jan. 25, 1838.—4-1d.

CITY OFFICERS.

THE Mayor and Council of the City of Lexington will meet at their Council Chamber on Thursday, the 1st day of February, being their regular meeting for February, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing.
A City Clerk;
A City Attorney;
A City Marshal;
An Assessor and Assistant Assessor;
A City Printer;
A City Collector;
A City Treasurer;
A City Surveyor;
A Captain of the Night Watch and 3 subordinate Night Watchmen;
A Clerk and two Weighers of the Market.
An Inspector of Weights and Measures;
A Keeper of the Grave Yard.
Applications for LICENSES of all kinds, must be made on the same time.
T. P. HART,
Clerk of the City.
Jan. 25, 1838.—4-1d.

NOTICE.

I WISH to hire, for the present year, a few good CHAIN SPINNERS, HACKLERS, AND WEAVERS.
To work in a Bagging Factory.
THOMAS H. WATERS.
Lex. Jan. 25, 1838.—4-3t.

Literary Sale.

ON Thursday Evening, Jan. 25th, will be sold by Bradford & Gray, at the head of Hunt's Row, first door below the market, about 200 FILES of NEWSPAPERS, being the exchange papers of the Kentucky Gazette, for the year 1837.

To the politician and the lover of Literature this will be a rich repast, as the papers filled are of every shade of political opinions, and many of them contain finely conceived and written Tales and Poetry.

The object of filing those papers was, that they should be preserved for posterity; but they became so voluminous, that the owner could not find room for them, hence the wish to distribute them among those who may have such room.

A List of a portion of them are inserted, and they will all be sold:
Kentucky Gazette, Observer & Reporter, Intelligence, Spirit of the Luncey, Lex., Ky. Argus, Commonwealth, Frankfort, Ky. Eagle, Monitor, Mayville, Ky. Citizen, Paris, Ky. Visitor, Cincinnati, Ky. Sentinel, Georgetown, Ky. N. Kentuckian & Journal, Covington, Ky. Chronicle, Richmond, Ky. Olive Branch & Republican, Danville, Ky. Advertiser, Journal, Gazette, Louisville, Ky. Star, Elizabethtown, Ky. Advertiser, Russellville, Ky. Evening Post, Times, Advocate & Journal, Sunday News, New York, N. Y. American, Republican, Baltimore, Md. National Gazette, Pennsylvania, Poulton's Advertiser, Herald, and Sentinel, Philadelphia, Pa. Statesman, Boston, Mass.

[The list is too long for insertion, but the papers are from every State and Territory in the Union.]
To those who are preparing Scrap Books, here will be a fine opportunity to furnish materials.
For Sale—A first rate Buggy and harness.
Apply as above
BRADFORD & GRAY.
Jan. 18, 1838.—3-2t.

CABINET MAKING.

JOSEPH MILWARD,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, at his Shop, on Main Street, opposite the site of the late Grand Lodge, where he will thankfully receive and execute all orders in his line.
Jan. 18, 1838.—3-1d.

TO RENT.

A FIRST rate Business House on City Row Water street. For terms apply to
D. MEGOWAN.
Lex. Dec. 18th 1837.—51-1d.

U. S. MAIL.
GOOD INTENT LINE,
LEAVES LEXINGTON
DAILY
AT 5 O'CLOCK A. M.
FOR MAYSVILLE,
RUNNING THROUGH
IN 8 1/2 HOURS.
FOR SEATS APPLY AT THEIR OFFICE OPPOSITE THE RAIL ROAD WAREHOUSE, OR AT KELSEY'S HOTEL.

THE OFFPOSITION
GOOD INTENT LINE
LEAVES LEXINGTON

BY RAIL ROAD TO FRANKFORT, there connecting with the STAGES at 9 o'clock A. M., and arriving at Louisville at 5 P. M. This company is supplied with substantial Troy and Lancaster Coaches, excellent teams, and careful sober drivers. All racing is expressly forbidden, and baggage or parcels at the risk of the owners thereof.

Passengers will confer a favor on the proprietors of this Line, by reporting to the agent at Louisville or Mayville, the names of any drivers who may attempt to race.
McNAIR & WEAVER, Proprietors.
Lex. Jan. 18, 1838.—3-3t.

S. B. Vanpelt
WILL continue the business in the old stand and will, at all times, be ready to wait on the old customers of the house, and such new ones as may think it their interest to give him a call. He has at present on hand an extensive assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, PUMPS, &c. of every description, which will be sold low, for CASH.
Jan. 4, 1838.—1-1d.

Notice.
I HAVE this day sold my entire STOCK OF GROCERIES to Messrs. CARTY & COOK, and I take great pleasure in recommending my customers and friends to continue their patronage to my successors. All those indebted to me by note or account, will please call and pay in early a day as possible, at the old stand.
J. J. FLEMING.
Jan. 4, 1838.—1-1d.

THE Undersigned have this day purchased of Mr. J. J. FLEMING, his entire STOCK OF GROCERIES, and have entered into partnership under the name of CARTY & COOK. They will continue the GROCERY BUSINESS at the stand lately occupied by J. J. Fleming, and intend keeping constantly on hand a first rate assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which they offer at either Wholesale or Retail.
JOHN CARTY, Jr.
ISAAC COOK.
Jan. 4, 1838.—1-1d.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY
LEXINGTON, JAN. 1, 1838. }
THE Directors have this day declared a dividend, out of the profits of the Bank, of four per cent. for the last six months, on the capital stock paid in—which will be paid to the Stockholders on the Books, in Kentucky, at the Bank in Lexington on demand, and to those on the Books at the Agencies in Philadelphia and New York an application there, on or after the 15th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.
M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.
Jan. 4, 1838.—1-1d.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY
LEXINGTON, JAN. 2, 1838. }

THE Stockholders in this Bank, are hereby notified that the ninth Instalment of Five Dollars on each Share, is required to be paid on the 1st day of May next. And those Stockholders who are in default for Instalments due, are informed that if payments of the same are not made before the 1st day of June next, that steps will then be taken to forfeit their Stock in the manner prescribed by law.
By order of the Board of Directors.
M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.
Jan. 4, 1838.—1-1d.

FIRST RATE LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell a first rate TRACT OF LAND, lying about one mile west of Georgetown, Ky. on the Frankfort road, and on the road from the Great Crossings to Lexington, without any road passing through it. I will sell either 230 Acres, or about 300 Acres, as may best suit the purchaser, and give immediate possession. Any person who wants a farm of this size, will be pleased with this tract, as it is rich and beautiful as any Land in Kentucky. I have the option of a first rate farmer, that the open land will produce 75 bushels of Corn to the acre this year, if seasonable, it having been in rye and clover for several years. The woods are well set in Blue Grass, and the whole tract enclosed and divided into lots with a first rate fence just reset. The location of the farm is very advantageous, being within one mile of Georgetown, where there are two Colleges and two Female Academies, with a first rate Turnpike road leading to it, that can be used by the owner of the farm without toll. It is well watered and well timbered. Many persons would be benefited greatly by selling their own farms and buying this tract. For terms, apply to the undersigned, or to Dr. M. W. DICKEY, of Georgetown, Ky., who is authorized to contract for me, and who owns all over 230 acres.

M. W. DICKEY.
Springland, on the Railroad, Jan. 4, 1838.
10 miles from Lexington. } —1-1d.

MR. MAGUIRE'S.
Classical, Scientific and English SCHOOL.

WILL be continued for the next year at the Cross Roads twelve miles from Lexington and from Frankfort, and five miles Versailles in Woodford county Kentucky. In the Institution a solid Male and Female Education will be obtained by Male and Female Students in the Classics, Sciences and English Languages; and a parental and delicate attention will be exercised towards those under his charge. References pro forma, are so ordinary and easily obtained, and many times, without substantial reputation to veil their ridicule, that I hope I shall be excused for giving none but my neighbors and patrons. Should parents, friends and guardians wish further information, I pledge myself in give references as to my standing in society, connections and education, equal to any in America.

My Terms are thirty dollars for a year of ten months making one term, without deduction for less time, to commence on the second day of January next, and end on the first of November, 1838. We can accommodate fifteen or twenty boarders pleasantly and cheaply.
JOHN MAGUIRE.
Dec. 26, 1837.—52-55.

